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**Amendments to the Claims**

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1. (Original) A method for prioritizing event datum received from a plurality of asynchronous telemetric streams within a system, the method comprising:

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receiving an event from one of the streams;  
determining whether a value of the event is less than a previously recorded minimum value for the stream, and if the value of the event is less than the previously recorded minimum value, updating the recorded minimum value to the value of the event;

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determining whether the value of the event is greater than a previously recorded maximum value for the stream, and if the value of the event is greater than the previously recorded, updating the recorded maximum value to the value of the event;

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generating a normalized event value based upon the value of the event, the recorded minimum value, and the recorded maximum value; determining a system threat level as a percentage of the streams that exhibit an alarm state;  
calculating a normalized rate of change of the stream;  
calculating a first exponential average based upon the determined threat level and a threat level previously stored in a first table providing a correlation between system threat levels and normalized event values;

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calculating a second exponential average based upon the determined threat level and a threat level previously stored in a second table providing a correlation between system threat levels and normalized stream rates of change;  
and  
calculating a priority of the stream based upon a predetermined relationship between the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and an alarm status indicator associated with the stream.

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2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein

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60 the first exponential average comprises a number in a range from 0 to 100, the second exponential average comprises a number in a range from 0 to 100, and the alarm status indicator comprises either 1 or 0; and

calculating a priority of the stream comprises dividing the sum of the first exponential average and second exponential average by 4 and adding to a  
65 resulting value a product of the alarm status indicator and 50.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined relationship between the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and the alarm status indicator provides for predetermined weightings of the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and the alarm  
70 status indicator.

4. (Original) A method for prioritizing event datum received from a plurality of streams within a system, the method comprising:

receiving an event value from a stream;  
generating a normalized event value based upon the received event  
75 value;

calculating a normalized rate of change of the stream;  
determining a system threat level based upon a number of alarm status indications associated with the plurality of streams;

calculating a first exponential average based upon the determined threat level and a threat level previously stored in a first table providing a correlation between system threat levels and normalized event values;

calculating a second exponential average based upon the determined threat level and a threat level previously stored in a second table providing a correlation between system threat levels and normalized stream rates of change;  
85 and

calculating a priority of the stream based upon a predetermined relationship between the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and an alarm status indicator associated with the stream.

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5. (Original) A method for prioritizing event datum received from a plurality of streams within a system, the method comprising:

90 receiving an event from one of the streams; determining a current state of system health;

generating a current normalized event value and a current normalized stream rate of change value; and

95 defining a priority for the stream based upon a predetermined relationship between the current state of system health, the current normalized event value, the current normalized stream rate of change value, previously stored normalized event values, previously stored stream rate of change values, and an alarm status indicator associated with the stream.

100 6. (Original) The method of claim 5 wherein defining a priority further comprises:

calculating a first exponential average based upon the current state of system health and a state of system health previously stored in a first table providing a correlation between system health and normalized event values;

105 calculating a second exponential average based upon the current state of system health and a state of system health previously stored in a second table providing a correlation between system threat levels and normalized stream rates of change; and

calculating a priority of the stream based upon a predetermined

110 relationship between the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and the alarm status indicator associated with the stream.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein

the first exponential average comprises a number in a range from 0 to 100, the second exponential average comprises a number in a range from 0 to

115 100, and the alarm status indicator comprises either 1 or 0; and

the calculating a priority of the stream comprises dividing the sum of the first exponential average and second exponential average by 4 and adding to a resulting value a product of the alarm status indicator and 50.

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8. (Original) A computer program product for use in an event  
120 monitoring system, the computer program product comprising instructions that,  
when executed by a processor, cause the processor to:  
get an event from a stream selected from a plurality of streams;  
determine a current normalized event value and a current normalized rate  
of change of event values for the stream;  
125 determine a level of current system health;  
evaluate a historic relationship between levels of system health,  
normalized event values for the stream, and normalized rates of change of event  
values for the stream;  
130 predict an effect upon system health that is likely to occur based upon the  
determined current normalized event value for the stream, the determined  
current normalized rate of change of event values for the stream, and the  
evaluated historic relationship; and determine a priority for the event based upon  
the predicted effect.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Previously Amended) An event prioritization system for using in  
monitoring a plurality of data streams generated by a communications network,  
the event prioritization system comprising:

140 a plurality of agent applications for monitoring selected parameters  
descriptive of a functionality of the communications network, each such agent  
generating an independent data stream and delivering the generated stream to a  
common nexus, and a processor associated with the common nexus, the  
processor being configured to execute a historic learning algorithm to assign  
145 priorities to event datum received from the data streams generated by the  
agents, wherein the processor executes a set of programming instructions for  
causing the processor to

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receive an event from one of the streams;

150       determine whether a value of the event is less than a previously recorded  
minimum value for the stream, and if the value of the event is less than the  
previously recorded minimum value, update the recorded minimum value to the  
value of the event;

155       determine whether the value of the event is greater than a previously  
recorded maximum value for the stream, and if the value of the event is greater  
than the previously recorded, update the recorded minimum value to the value of  
the event;

generate a normalized event value based upon the value of the event, the  
recorded minimum value, and the recorded maximum value;

160       determine a system threat level as a percentage of the streams that  
exhibit an alarm state;

calculate a normalized rate of change of the stream;

calculate a first exponential average based upon the determined threat  
level and a threat level previously stored in a first table providing a correlation  
between system threat levels and normalized event values;

165       calculate a second exponential average based upon the determined threat  
level and a threat level previously stored in a second table providing a correlation  
between system threat levels and normalized stream rates of change; and

170       calculate a priority of the stream based upon a predetermined relationship  
between the first exponential average, the second exponential average, and an  
alarm status indicator associated with the stream.